

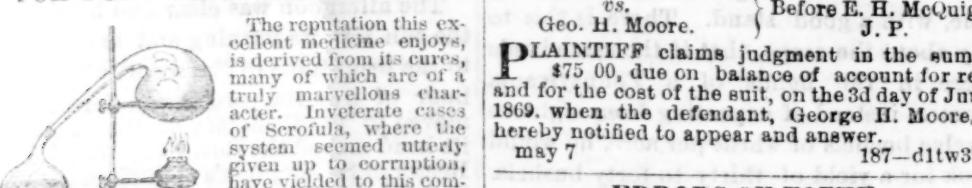
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Do. One month, \$1.00

## Wilmington Journal

VOL. 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1869.

NO. 14

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,  
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.


The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its claim to be a truly marvellous character. Invertebrate cases of Sarsaparilla in its system seemed entirely given up to corruption, having lost the power of anti-stomachous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affected with malignant disease, were radically cured in such numerous instances, in every part of the body, that it is now deemed to be informed here that it is a specific and absolute remedy.

Sarsaparilla is one of the most deadly poisons known to man, and the amount of the organism undermines the constitution, invites the attack of enfolding or fatal disease, causes the skin to become discolored, to breed infection throughout the body, and on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops one or other of its hideous forms, either cancer or tumor. The latter, however, may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or on the tumor formed in the liver. These facts are well known to the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years, from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the cost of the suit, on the 3d day of June, 1869, when the defendant, George H. Moore, is hereby notified to appear and answer.

May 7. 1869. 187-1173.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

PLAINTIFF claims judgment in the sum of \$75.00, due on balance of account for rent and for the cost of the suit, on the 3d day of June, 1869, when the defendant, George H. Moore, is hereby notified to appear and answer.

May 7. 1869. 187-1173.

STATE NEWS.

We have recently had the most delightful rains in this section. Vegetation is promising, and our city now presents a very beautiful appearance.

Ral. Sentinel.

His Excellency Gov. Holden has commissioned Martin Miller as a Justice of the Peace for Davidson county.

Ral. Standard.

STANLY COUNTY.—A friend writing us from Stanly county informs us that the wheat crop in that section is looking very fine. The fruit was generally killed by the late frosts.—Ral. Standard.

ANGRY DISCUSSION.—It is rumored that the Radical commissioners appointed to locate the Penitentiary had a regular quarrel yesterday. "General Duckery" was made chairman, Cebel Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, took umbrage because he considered himself as *ex officio* chairman of the Board. We think Cebel was right.—

There were angry words uttered and bad feeling manifested; the result was, Cebel Harris and Attorney General Coleman tendered their resignations. How will the State get along without Cebel and Coleman?—Ral. Standard.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A negro cabin on the farm of Mr. Reddin Williams, a few miles from this place, was burned last week and the lives of two little children lost.—

The circumstances as reported to us are as follows.—The negro man who staid in the house had collected a pile of trash in his yard to burn, which was carelessly put near the door. He set fire to the piles and went off and when he came back the door was in flames and it was impossible to get in to save his children, who perished in the flames. We have also heard that the house caught from the inside, but however it happened, it seems evident that it was a pure accident or a piece of carelessness.

Tarboro' Southerner.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER ON THE REVENUE LAW.—David A. Jenkins Esq., Public Treasurer, has delivered the following opinions on the new revenue law:

Mr. S. T. MORRISON, Esq., Bush Hill, N. C.:

"—I think the plain construction of section 35, schedule B of the Revenue Act, requires that each insurance company, not incorporated in State, doing business therein, shall pay a tax of at least \$400. If two companies pay the premium received, A. & C., exceeds \$400, then the company is bound for such three per cent."

PRICE, \$100 PER BOTTLE.

—Sold in Wilmington by E. White, W. H. Cappitt and all Druggists and Dealers every where.

See 16, 1869—67-1171-12.

D. A. JENKINS,  
Public Treasurer.

Robert Jones, Esq.:

"—You state this case: you are traveling agent for the sale of "Badway's Ready Relief." You take orders for the purchase of the medicine and transmit them to the merchants residents of this State, and on the article on commissions, and fill out your own account.

On this statement of facts, I think you are not bound to pay tax under section 33, of schedule B of the Revenue Act. The merchants who fill out your own account, pay the tax on sale."

Section 33 applies to agents, not to non-resident merchants selling goods in this State by sample or otherwise. If you carry the goods about with you from place to place for sale, you will be liable to pay tax under section 29.

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.  
Pen and Ink Sketches of the University  
of North Carolina, as it has Been.  
DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE AND  
TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 3.

CHAPEL HILL IN DR. CALDWELL'S TIME.

Dr. Caldwell was twice married. Not long before his election to the Presidency, he had married Miss Susan Rowan, died in three years time. The place of their burial is unknown. The village graveyard was probably not laid out at that time. His second wife was Mrs. Helen Hooper—widow of Wm. Hooper, Esq.—who had come to Chapel Hill, as many another widow has done since, to educate her sons. The Rev. Dr. Hooper, of Wilson, the Nominator of N. C. *literati* is now sole survivor of that family. Mrs. Caldwell was a daughter of James Hogg, of Hillsboro', and was born in Scotland, her father emigrating from Chapel Hill, no better exemplar as teacher and preacher, no finer Christian gentleman. There has always appeared to me something peculiarly *Antonian* in the turn of Dr. Hooper's mind, in the quality of his intellect. Acute, calm and penetrating, it was flavored with a most rare and delicate humor that would have held its own in the best days of Attic supremacy. His life, with all his rare gifts and high attainments has been devoted to the good of his fellow-men. No sordid aims or selfish ambition has ever characterized him. That genius which would have secured him the highest honors of the forum or the Bar, has been consecrated to the Pulpit and the Academy. Eternity alone will fully reveal the good which a man does. Men hear not easily salutes, as I write of him. May it yet be years that she had ceased to preside there, in the night time, shall suffer imprisonment, for the term of his natural life, in the State's prison.

See 4. Punishment for arson of inhabited dwellings.

Every person convicted, according to due course of law, of any wilful burning of any inhabited dwelling house, or any part thereof, in the night time, shall suffer imprisonment, for the term of his natural life, in the State's prison.

See 5. Arson of gin house or tobacco house.

Every person convicted of any wilful burning of any gin house or tobacco house, or any part thereof, shall be imprisoned in the State's prison not less than five nor more than ten years.

See 6. Crimes heretofore punishable with death, now punished now.

Every person convicted of any crime, whereof the punishment has hitherto been death by the laws of North Carolina existing at the time the present Constitution went into effect, other than the crimes before specified in this act, shall suffer imprisonment in the State's prison for not less than five, nor more than sixty years.

See 7. Assault with deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Every person who commits any assault upon the person of another, with any deadly or dangerous weapon, or who unlawfully shoots or attempts to shoot another with any kind of firearms, with any intent to injure any person, without intent to kill such person or to commit any felony, shall be punished, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the State's prison not exceeding five years.

See 8. Assault with deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Every person, who unlawfully shoots, or attempts to shoot at another with any kind of firearms, with intent to kill any person; or who commits any assault upon another by means of any deadly weapon, or by such other means or force as was likely to produce death, with intent to kill any other person, shall, upon conviction, be punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison, not exceeding ten years.

See 9. What punishment in lieu of corporal punishment.

Every crime or offence whatever, heretofore punishable by the laws of North Carolina, when the present Constitution went into effect, with public whipping or other corporal punishment, shall hereafter, in lieu of such corporal punishment, be punished by imprisonment in the State's prison or county jail for not less than four months nor more than ten years.

See 10. Where convicts confined till erection of a Penitentiary.

Whenever, until the completion of the State's prison, any person is sentenced to confinement therein, such convict may be confined in the county jail, or other secure place; or, if such convict be a male, he may be kept at hard labor on the construction of the State prison or other public work, as provided by law, during the whole or any part of his imprisonment, but such term of imprisonment shall begin to run upon and shall include the day of his conviction.

See 11. Repeal.

An act entitled "An act in relation to punishments," ratified the twenty-second day of August, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are repealed.

Sec. 12. This act shall be in force from the day of its ratification.

Ratified this 10th day of April, A. D., 1869.  
JO. W. HOLDEN,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
TOP R. CALDWELL,  
President of the Senate.

which Chair he afterwards exchanged for that of Ancient Languages, and remained in this till his final departure in 1838, when he removed to South Carolina, accepting a Professorship in her College at Columbia. Of late years he has resided with his children at Wilson, Edgecombe county, N. C.

WHAT MAY WE SAY OF HIM NOW.

An Act in Relation to Punishment, Passed April 10th, 1869.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. Punishment for murder.

Every person who is convicted, in due course of law, of any wilful murder of males, shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Punishment for rape.

NEW HANOVER.—His Excellency, Governor Holden, has appointed Dilway Nixon a Justice of the Peace for New Hanover.—*Raleigh Standard.*

U. S. MARSHAL.—Col. Samuel T. Carson, on Saturday last, entered into bond and subscribed to the usual oath of United States Marshal before Hon. G. W. Brooks, U. S. District Judge.

Raleigh Standard.

We learn that the sermon before the Williams Association, at Davidson College, N. C., at the commencement, will be preached by that eloquent divine, the Rev. Dr. Moran, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

REV. C. DURHAM, a student at Wake Forest College, occupied the Baptist pulpit on yesterday, both morning and evening. He is a young gentleman of decided promise. He is a brother of Hon. Plato Durham.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

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## STATE NEWS

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER ON THE REVENUE LAW.—D. A. Jenkins, Esq., Public Treasurer, has delivered the following opinions on the new revenue law:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Treasury, Raleigh, May 7, 1869.

E. Pasour, Esq., Assessor, N. C.

Sir: You ask of the 5th instant received. You ask of the Revenue Law require that property, after it is assessed, be listed on separate tax lists from the assessment lists as has heretofore been done?

Answer. It does not. State the value on the lists in the proper column.

2. Are corn, bacon, wheat, &c., subject to taxation?

Answer. They are. Everything except what is exempted, viz. \$200 of certain articles. See section 4 of the act.

3. Are threshing machines, wagons and farming utensils?

Answer. They are.

4. Are solvent credits to be itemized in the account? that is, must each note, bond, account, be set down separately, or simply the amount?

Answer. It is not required that they should be itemized.

5. What does paragraph 7, section 12, include?

Answer. It includes such articles of personal property as are not specially mentioned in the preceding paragraph; e. g. merchandise of all kinds, turpentine and whiskey stills, (not attached to the soil), pleasure carriages, billiard tables, &c. &c.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS,  
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Raleigh Standard.

MAJ. A. M. LEWIS.—This gentleman arrived in this city last evening with his family. He has done a large practice as a lawyer, in Memphis, since the close of the war. We welcome him to his native State, and trust he will soon regain the extensive practice he gave up, when he left the "Old North State."—*Ral. Sentinel.*

CHEAP FARE FOR IMMIGRANTS.—A convention of railroad men was held at Augusta, Ga., in December last, to consider a plan of cheap transportation for immigrants. Most of our companies agreed to the plan then adopted; but the lines running between Weldon, N. C., and Baltimore, Md., did not come into the ring.—

We are happy to learn that on Saturday last Mr. R. W. Best, of the North Carolina Land Company, received a telegram from Mr. Kingdon, who has been for some time in New York laboring to secure that state, statistic, the three canpanies have at last acceded to the terms proposed by the Trustees. That honorable body, however, refused to accept his resignation, but to relieve his labors and to secure him the rest and tranquility which were his desire, they created an Adjunct Professorship to provide for his entire exemption from the work of teaching. Dr. Caldwell, himself, selected Walker Anderson, Esq., of Hillsboro', to fill this professorship.

Mr. Anderson was a highly accomplished and elegant man. His wife was a sister of Dr. Francis Hawks and had a full share of

the Reverend William Hooper, L. L. D., is now the sole survivor of that group of newest and accomplished teachers who surrounded Dr. Caldwell's Presidential chair thirty-five or forty years ago.

He first entered the Faculty as Prof. of Languages. From this he retired for a few years, devoting himself more exclusively to the ministry. He returned to the University about the year 1825, as Professor of Rhetoric and Logic,

which Chair he afterwards exchanged for that of Ancient Languages, and remained in this till his final departure in 1838, when he removed to South Carolina, accepting a Professorship in her College at Columbia. Of late years he has resided with his children at Wilson, Edgecombe county, N. C.

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Every person, who unlawfully shoots, or attempts to shoot at another with any kind of firearms, with intent to kill any person; or who commits any assault upon another by means of any deadly weapon, or by such other means or force as was likely to produce death, with intent to kill any other person, shall, upon conviction, be punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison, not exceeding ten years.

See 9. What punishment in lieu of corporal punishment.

Every crime or offence whatever, heretofore punishable by the laws of North Carolina, when the present Constitution went into effect, with public whipping or other corporal punishment, shall hereafter, in lieu of such corporal punishment, be punished by imprisonment in the State's prison or county jail for not less than four months nor more than ten years.

See 10. Where convicts confined till erection of a Penitentiary.

Whenever, until the completion of the State's prison, any person is sentenced to confinement therein, such convict may be confined in the county jail, or other secure place; or, if such convict be a male, he may be kept at hard labor on the construction of the State prison or other public work, as provided by law, during the whole or any part of his imprisonment, but such term of imprisonment shall begin to run upon and shall include the day of his conviction.

See 11. Repeal.

An act entitled "An act in relation to punishments," ratified the twenty-second day of August, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are repealed.

Sec. 12. This act shall be in force from the day of its ratification.

Ratified this 10th day of April, A. D., 1869.  
JO. W. HOLDEN,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
TOP R. CALDWELL,  
President of the Senate.

Raleigh Standard.

We learn that the sermon before the Williams Association, at Davidson College, N. C., at the commencement, will be preached by that eloquent divine, the Rev. Dr. Moran, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

REV. C. DURHAM, a student at Wake Forest College, occupied the Baptist pulpit on yesterday, both morning and evening. He is a young gentleman of decided promise. He is a brother of Hon. Plato Durham.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

CHEAP LAND.—As we passed the Court House this morning we saw six men gathered; one was crying loud. A tract of 250 acres brought \$3.00. Cheap as dirt, we suppose the title was *slightly bad*.

Ral. Sentinel.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

University of North Carolina.

We direct attention to the first of a series of sketches of the University of North Carolina, copied from the *Raleigh Sentinel*, published to-day. We shall continue their publication as they appear.—These sketches are from the pen of one of the most accomplished writers of the State, and one entirely familiar with the subject. They will be a source of pleasure and pain to the Alumni of that venerable and honorable past, and pain in contemplating its present degradation.

## Fire at Bladenboro.

and your needs; your large heartedness; your hospitality; your kindness and liberality. I will tell of your gallant gentleness and your beautiful ladies; I will do justice to all of this, in my speech in the meeting. And I do not use these words, prompted by the gratitude which wells up from a full stomach after partaking of one of your sumptuous dinners, but from a sincere heart that loves with a love for the common country. I fought against you long and to the best of my ability with the sword. I will fight just as valiantly for you with the pen, to remove a wrong impression or an unjust prejudice.

## The othouses attached to the dwelling of Capt. Rob't Tait at Bladenboro', on the W., C. &amp; R. R., were destroyed by fire, we are informed, on Thursday last. The fire was accidental, and the loss will probably amount to \$1,000. There was no insurance it is thought.

"A PARTY of Northern capitalists," headed by "Occasional," of the *Press*, is now prospecting in the South, and the *Charleston Courier* hopes that the visit of these gentlemen to our section means practical reconstruction in earnest." Practical "gobbling" in earnest is what this party is bent upon, says the *Philadelphia Age*.

**Destruction of Wheat in Anson.** We are distressed to learn that the farmers of Anson county have found it necessary to plough up their wheat fields, one of the most disastrous hail storms ever experienced, having destroyed the wheat of that section Wednesday night last. This is truly distressing, not only that the labor of so many months should be brought to naught, but that we should be afflicted by the loss of so much promised grain.

FRANK LESLIE's *Journal* has a caricature representing Grant grinding an organ, while compassionate people drop checks, little deeds for houses, &c., into his hat.

Butler sits behind, figuring up the value of the gifts. There is a story, says the *Philadelphia Age*, that a general of the latter days of the Roman Empire, named Belisarius, being reduced to poverty, sat with a paper before him, on which was written "Give a penny to Belisarius," "date obolum Belisario." But historians discredit the tale, as wholly unworthy of Belisarius. Perhaps future American historians will try to discredit the record that tells of our Belisarius, and his checks and title deeds.

**Western Railroad.** The stockholders of this Company met, according to adjournment, in Fayetteville on Wednesday and Thursday last. The meeting was large and much interest was manifested. We gather from Capt. Green, of the steamer R. E. Lee, which arrived last night, the following information:

The town of Salisbury was chosen as the terminus of the road. A stock vote was taken on this question, the vote of the State being cast in favor of Salisbury, thus decided. Geo. A. Graham, of Montgomery, held the State proxy.

The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated, and J. H. Davis, of Montgomery, the former Treasurer, elected to the new position.

Nothing else of interest transpired.

**The Union Pacific Railroad Swindle.** We have received the report of C. H. Snow, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, upon the location of the construction of that road, now about completed, a careful perusal of which will satisfy the most skeptical that those under whose management it has been constructed have not built the road for traffic, but to secure the bonds and lands granted by the Government.

The road, such as it is, has been built by subsidies of money and lands which have been donated by the Government with a profuse liberality unequalled in the history of this or any other country, and as it stands to-day is without doubt one of the most stupendous of all the frauds that has been perpetrated upon the American people by the rotten Radical party.

Mr. Snow's report is a severe attack on the construction of the road and the officials who manage the same. The latter are pronounced wholly incompetent, and General Superintendent SNYDER is accused of corruption by being engaged with Omaha firms in manipulating freight to his financial advantage. Snow claims that but two hundred miles of the road are properly built; that the rolling stock is insufficient and worn out; that the grade on the Black Hills is all wrong; that there are but two arched culverts between Omaha and Cheyenne, and that from Rawlings to the Washita mountains the track was laid on frozen alkali. He charges the regular commissioner with having approved of a worthless road through Echo Canon, over which they passed in the night time.

**Comparative Health of the North and South.** The census tables of 1860 are the best answer to the inquiries of Northern emigrants about the comparative health of the North and South. The census tables show the deaths in the several States to average one in the numbers opposite the name of the States, as follows:

Alabama.....	75	Connecticut.....	74
Florida.....	79	Illinois.....	84
Georgia.....	74	Indiana.....	84
Kentucky.....	70	Maine.....	84
Louisiana.....	57	Massachusetts.....	82
Mississippi.....	54	New Hampshire.....	72
North Carolina.....	78	New Jersey.....	80
Tennessee.....	73	Ohio.....	86
Virginia.....	74	Pennsylvania.....	86

When these Southern States, by the proportion of population and wealth, are as well drained and provided with the sanitary conditions of the Northern States here named, they will show a far more favorable return. It will be observed that the health of the Southern States compares now most favorably with those of the North, and when the facts are known the erroneous impression that the South is a "grave yard" will be corrected. We have no doubt the impression that as a general rule the Southern States are unhealthy has had the effect of causing many emigrants to seek homes in the Northwest. The truth will finally prevail, and the injurious impressions in regard to our feelings and sentiments, as well as those in reference to the healthfulness of our climate will be dispelled, and the South will reap the benefit of the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the uprightness of its inhabitants.

Four days ago we met strangers, in reality, in hope and anticipation. We part to-day with the firm conviction that part of the world known to us, but friendlier. I promise to tell my people the truth as I understand it. Your desire and your wishes; your hopes and fears; your likes and dislikes; your prospects and your capabilities; your resources; your fertility of soil; your wants

and your needs; your large heartedness; your hospitality; your kindness and liberality. I will tell of your gallant gentleness and your beautiful ladies; I will do justice to all of this, in my speech in the meeting. And I do not use these words, prompted by the gratitude which wells up from a full stomach after partaking of one of your sumptuous dinners, but from a sincere heart that loves with a love for the common country. I fought against you long and to the best of my ability with the sword. I will fight just as valiantly for you with the pen, to remove a wrong impression or an unjust prejudice.

## The County Workhouse.—Though not permitted to see the report of the grand jury to the last term of the Superior Court regarding the public institutions of the county, we understand that it was far from favorable in relation to the condition of the Workhouse. Though there may be much that is faulty and censurable in the manner in which it is kept and conducted, still, we think, the greatest fault is to be found in the works, which are but temporary structures, badly built and of the most trifling material, and are wholly unsuited for the purpose. At the time they were constructed nothing beyond a rude, temporary structure was attempted—in fact the county could but poorly accommodate the Superintendent with means and no conveniences scarcely were afforded. In the wild woods with a few axes, spades and similar implements the convicts were placed at work with scarcely a shelter to cover them. The object was to place these rogues at hard labor, even in the woods, so they were at work and kept out of mischief.

Temporary structures cannot last always, and the Workhouse needs entire rebuilding if advantage and profit is to be reaped therefrom. In its present state it is a matter of impossibility to keep it and conduct it as it should be kept and conducted.

## House Bought for Bishop Beckwith.

We learn from the *Macon Journal* & *Messenger* that the Moughon house and lot on Cowles Hill, in Macon, was sold on the 4th, at Sheriff's sale, and was bid in for Bishop Beckwith, of the Episcopal church, at \$8,000.

## Cameron's Wit.

CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, the corrupt Senator, has generally been supposed to be rather dull; but now he is credited with having declared that "the only Minister we of Pennsylvania have (except a negro who cannot be a voter in our State) is a man set down for Russia who ought to be sent to the Lobos Islands vice *guano reuveno*."

## Washington News.

We direct attention to the interesting Washington letter on the fourth page. The news from the seat of Government continues to increase in interest. We expect there will be a shaking among the dry bones in that quarter before long. The present Cabinet must drop to pieces, or the party will do so. An administration never so rapidly lost popularity and support. General GRANT is a failure as President, and his friends have been quick to decide and acknowledge it.

## Bad for Columbia.

Sprague tells Robertson, scalawag Senator from South Carolina, that he (S.) will not, at present, make any improvements in Columbia, S. C., where he made large purchases of water power from the State, and agreed to forfeit the purchase money if certain improvements were not made within a year, five months of which have already gone. He was asked why he did not go ahead, and replied he could not do anything while money was 25 per cent, per annum down there. A negro government with its wholesale robbery and blundering legislation is what makes money so high there, and Sprague helped to set it up. He's got the black vomit now, and it's going to cost him something.

## Western Railroad.

The action of the Stockholders of the Western (Fayetteville) Railroad in their recent meeting in Fayetteville, decides a question which has agitated the friends of the enterprise for several years. At what point the western terminus of the road was to be fixed, was a matter of great moment not only to the road, but to Fayetteville and Wilmington. We think the decision is a matter of congratulation to all. We hope to see the work pushed rapidly forward and completed.

President Jones has now an opportunity of doing something to promote the welfare of North Carolina. The State has done much for him, and he has heretofore ill requited it. It is to be hoped he will not lose this, probably the last, opportunity he may have of redeeming his former shortcomings. We have no compliances to pay this official. If we should do so, he would know that we were not honest in our expressions, and would have reason to despise us for our duplicity. He deserves no praise, but much censure for his course, and we have been free and honest in our references thereto. Our candor, if not our discretion, must command his approval.

However much we may have censured Mr. Jones, he will find in us a zealous defender if he will prove himself worthy of the responsible position to which he has been elected. Let him push forward the great work he has in charge, for he has the business qualification, the ability and energy, and the means to do so, and we will be prompt to give him all just credit. Let honesty, economy, industry and intelligence characterize his administration.

Be honest yourself, Mr. Jones, and compel your contractors to be so. Use your means with prudence. Choose your officers with care. Enter into no entangling alliances with Sloan, who seems, since his chances are good for the Presidency of another road, and his opportunity to dispense favors quite encouraging, to be a very "proper man." Finish the work to the best of your abilities. Do your duty to the State and to the stockholders, and the JOURNAL will greet you as you will then deserve.

## What the South Needs.

There is much nonsense and falsehood written concerning the wants of the South. What the South needs is rest from political turmoil and capital. It has the energy, the endurance, the intelligence and the spirit, but, in poverty and made the football of political factions, its virtues are unable to push her forward in the scale of progress with the success commensurate with their merits. That we need "an infusion of Northern pluck, energy and ingenuity," is a slander upon our people which we regret to see adopted at least by the Southern States are unhealthy has had the effect of causing many emigrants to seek homes in the Northwest. The truth will finally prevail, and the injurious impressions in regard to our feelings and sentiments, as well as those in reference to the healthfulness of our climate will be dispelled, and the South will reap the benefit of the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the uprightness of its inhabitants.

The Illinois Press Association, representing every shade of politics, numbering some three hundred persons, are lavish in their compliments to the South and its people. Attached from principle and association to their section and honest in the maintenance of their own views, they are tolerant in regard to the opinions of others. Bold in the defence of their cause, they honor similar courage in us. They have filled the Alabama papers with their impressions of the South. We were forcibly struck with the parting remarks of Mr. Adair, of the Carroll county (Illinois) *Gazette*, upon leaving Mobile, and reminded of the difference between the gentleman and blackguard, as we read the effusions of Forney. Mr. Adair writes to the Mobile Register:

Four days ago we met strangers, in reality, in hope and anticipation. We part to-day with the firm conviction that part of the world known to us, but friendlier. I promise to tell my people the truth as I understand it. Your desire and your wishes; your hopes and fears; your likes and dislikes; your prospects and your capabilities; your resources; your fertility of soil; your wants

with means and industry. The war demonstrated the pluck, energy and ingenuity of the Southern people. And since the war these virtues have been displayed in a tenfold degree. Colonel Forney has no reason to argue that because Holden, Henderson, Russell and Cantwell and other "rebels" have surrendered their opinions that our people have no pluck, and because these men find it easier to make a living in offices acquired by this surrender than by hard work, that our people need energy. The Southerners are brave, industrious and energetic people, and as such will cheerfully welcome those possessing the same virtues, come from where they may.

The *Savannah Republican*, in discussing this subject well, says that there is no lack of industry, enterprise, or good judgment on the part of the Southerners, and so far from the odious comparison with the North being just, we hold that in all these respects we are the equals if not the superiors of the North. And the facts will bear out in the assertion. It is notorious that wherever the hands of Southern men have been untied, and capital was placed at their command since the close of a disastrous and almost disheartening war, where they lost their all, they have made two dollars in the same field where Northerners have made one. Take agriculture—the very interest proposed to be revived by "Northern pluck, energy and skill"—Southern and Northern men have cultivated fields of cotton, rice, sugar and grain side by side; while the former have uniformly prospered, the latter, with more means and superior advantages in all respects, as a general rule, have made but little money or utterly failed. This is true, and what becomes of the boasted superiority of the people of the North over the people of the South? It exists in the imagination alone.

The South is judged without reference to the peculiarity of her condition. She has just come out of a long and desolating war, in which she lost everything and was compelled to commence the world afresh. The North, on the other hand, was the victorious party, and instead of suffering laid up magnificent riches during the struggle. She has had nothing to unnerve her energies and dampen her hopes, and we submit that it is gross injustice to judge the two by the same standard. The South has had the energy and skill to create almost all our exports, and thus build up this magnificent country to what it is. She has had the mental and moral power to govern the country for more than three quarters of a century, and the moment the sceptre departed from her hands the whole nation went into revolution, ruin and decay. Is this not also true? And still we find empty braggarts vaunting themselves on the superior intelligence and energy of the North!

It is untrue that any moral deficiency exists at the South. We need but capital, give us that, but a reasonable supply, and we will soon develop those qualities and products before which the Northern people are ever ready to fall down and worship.

**WILMINGTON AND SEASIDE RAILWAY COMPANY.**—We have referred to the chartering of this Company by the Legislature of the State. We are glad to be able to state that the Company is now fully organized and in a few weeks the work will be begun.—We will not enter into an argument as to the advantages to our city of having a street railway, being satisfied with announcing the fact that one will soon be in operation.

One hundred thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed and five thousand paid in. This fully complies with the requirements of the charter.

At a meeting of the Stockholders on yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Richard Bradley, George Z. French, Edwin E. Burris, Robert H. Cowan, Samuel J. Person.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, Mr. Richard Bradley was elected President.

The Company is therefore duly organized according to the terms of the charter, and we learn that the work will be commenced at once. We regard this as a great step forward in the improvement of our city and will lead to others. The officers of the Company are men well known in the community, and give warrant that our city railway will be vigorously pushed forward.

## STATE NEWS.

**CHATHAM EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.**—A large number of teachers and other friends of education met in Pittsboro on the 30th April, to form an Educational Association. Maj. R. W. York was elected President of the Convention, and Henry A. London, Jr., and Robert Cowan, Secretaries. Constitution and By-Laws for a permanent organization were adopted.

The improved system of teaching as introduced in the schools established by the Baltimore Association of Friends formed the subject of an address by Mr. Isham Cox, which is well spoken of. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Denson, Sutton and York, to visit the Normal schools established by the Baltimore Association of Friends, at the next session to be held at Springfield near High Point, on the 6th July next, and report the operations of the schools.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the merits of the different school books now in use in the county.

Prof. S. F. Timlinson read a chaste and elegant essay upon "Labor," and Prof. Brantly York delivered an address of great power and learning upon "The Grammar of the English Language."

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the objects of the Association, and inviting all friends of education to attend the next meeting to form a State Educational Association. The next meeting was fixed at Pittsboro on the 23d and 24th of July.

Maj. R. W. York was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.—Isham Cox, and B. J. Houze, and A. H. Merritt, Vice Presidents; Henry A. London, Jr., Recording Secretary; C. B. Denson, Corresponding Secretary, and John A. Womack, Treasurer.

**MEMORIAL DAY.**—On Monday next, the 10th of May, the anniversary of the death of the Christian Hero, General Stonewall Jackson, our ladies will decorate the Con-

federate vault, and the graves of our Confederate soldiers, in Cedar Grove Cemetery. We hope that crowds will flock to the spot, with garlands and flowers, to manifest their interest in this beautiful tribute to our dead heroes. All disposed to assist, will meet at the Academy Green, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed to the Cemetery, to distribute their floral offering.

New Bern *Journal of Com.*

**BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.**—The heirs of Hon. Richard S. Donnell have recently had erected over his remains a most beautiful memento of pure white marble. This monument is now the largest in Cedar Grove Cemetery, being nineteen feet in height, and weighing more than nine thousand pounds. It is a tasteful and ornamental work of art, and was erected under the supervision of Jas. A. Bryan, Esq., by Mr. Wm. Jones, whose bandwirks is too well known in the city for us to speak in his praise. It is enough to say that Mr. Jones placed the monument in position with his usual skill.

One face of the marble base bears this inscription:

RICHARD SPAIGHT DONNELL,  
Born September 20, 1820;  
Died June 3, 1867.

*Hunc semper meminisse jurabit.*

While on the reverse are found the following words:

"Beaufort county, his chosen home,

records her gratitude for many years of

unselfish and distinguished services upon

his honored tomb.

*New Bern Journal of Commerce.*

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1869.

By the time the Southern States,

false leaders, have been completely Radicalized, a unanimous North will have thrown off the shackles of Centralism. Any one, though blind of one eye, can see the thorough revolution that is silently working to bring back the Government to its initial point. It is whispered in the winds, snuffed in the air—made manifest in every quarter—that Belshazzar is found wanting—that upon the walls of Radicalism is written in indelible characters the ominous words "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin." Such old coons as Bennett, of the New York Herald, the "little villain" of the New York Times, and he of the Chicago Tribune, at last fully appreciate the signs of the times, and are preparing for a vigorous onslaught upon the Administration. It is not my business to quote these journals, but I may be permitted, in the interests of the mechanics of Baltimore, to give a short extract from the last named journal. Here it is: